



APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXVI.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 616.

In the Debate begun in your last, as soon as C. Popilius Lænas had concluded, Servilius Priscus stood up again, and spoke in the same Character as before, to the Effect as follows.

Mr. Chairman,
S I R,



WHEN I opened the Affair now before you, I did it in as brief a Manner as possible, in order to save your Time, and because I was resolved to take the Liberty of rising up again, to answer any Objection that might be made to what I had proposed; but I little expected, that a Pretence would have been set up, of our not being sufficiently instructed for proceeding this Day to a Determination of the Question one Way or other. This obliges me to give you a second Trouble much sooner

than I intended; and I must say, that, if we consider how the Resolution of the States General, now upon our Table, came there, we cannot suppose, without some Sort of Reflection upon our Sovereign, that any Thing necessary for our Information is wanting. That Resolution, Sir, was not laid before us in consequence of any Address or Order of this House. From the great Desire his Majesty has to give us all possible Information, it was laid before us by his express Order; and from thence we must suppose, that if he had thought any Thing else necessary for our Information, he would at the same Time have ordered it to be laid before us, if it was of such a Nature as could, with Safety, be communicated to the Publick. We must, therefore, in Duty to our Sovereign, suppose, that the Resolution agreed to by the States General on the 14th of November last, according to our Stile, contains nothing but

but what is repeated in their second Resolution of the 10th of *January*, which we have now upon our Table; or we must suppose, that it contains such Secrets as cannot with Safety be communicated to the Publick. According to the first of these Suppositions, we can have no Occasion for having it laid before us, and according to the second, we cannot desire that it should. We cannot, therefore, expect any farther Information relating to the Affair now under our Consideration; and, consequently, we can have no Pretence for suspending our Determination. The Necessity of our Affairs has already obliged us to suspend it too long; and if the advanced Season of the Year were not sufficient for quickening our Deliberations, surely, the Progress of the Enemy in *Flanders*, and the Danger which the Allied Army is exposed to, must convince us, that what I have this Day proposed, does not admit of a Moment's unnecessary Delay.

I shall not take up your Time, Sir, with a Justification of the Measures that were pursued twenty, or ten Years ago: They were all fully vindicated, and they had the Approbation of this House, at the respective Times they were brought before us; but I cannot help observing, that the Danger then apprehended from Don *Carlos* marrying the Emperor's eldest Daughter, even now appears to have been far from being chimerical. If that intended Marriage had taken Effect, he would certainly now have been Emperor of *Germany*; and considering that the Prince of *Asturias* has no Children, nor is like to have any, no one can say, his View to the Crown of *Spain* is either very uncertain or very remote. But suppose him possessed only of the Imperial Crown, and all the *Austrian* Dominions, which he certainly would have been, had not his Marriage with the Emperor's eldest Daughter been

prevented by the Treaty of *Hanover*, could we suppose, that our present happy Establishment would have been secure, after so much Power had centered in the House of *Bourbon*, which is so nearly allied, and so firmly attached to the Pretender. We may talk, Sir, of the jarring Interests of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, and of the mutual Jealousy that subsists between these two Nations; but Experience may teach us, that when there is a Connection between the two Royal Families, their jarring Interests may be reconciled, and their Jealousies extinguished, so as to co-operate for their mutual Benefit in overturning the Balance of Power; and if the Imperial Diadem had been lodged in the same Family, they would probably have formed a Triumvirate, which would have been as fatal to the Liberties of *Europe*, as the Triumvirates were of old to the Liberties of the *Romans*. Like these too, they might, 'tis true, have, probably, at last, fallen out among themselves; but after they had subdued the Liberties of *Europe*, their Contention for Superiority would have served only to subject us to one Tyrant instead of three.

I am, therefore, still of Opinion, Sir, that the dangerous Consequences apprehended from the Treaty of *Vienna* between the Emperor and *Spain* in the Year 1725, were so far from being chimerical, that long before this Time they would have been found to be real, and, perhaps, fatal, if they had not been prevented by the Treaty of *Hanover*. That Treaty was therefore so far from being a pernicious Treaty, that, in my Opinion, it was a Master-piece in Politics: We were sensible of the dangerous Schemes set on Foot by the Treaty of *Vienna*, and in order to prevent their being carried into Execution, we laid hold of a Jealousy, perhaps a groundless Jealousy, then entertained by *France*, that, in pursuance of the Treaty of *Vienna*, she

was to be immediately attacked by the joint Power of the Emperor and Spain, in Revenge of the gross Affront she had just before put upon the latter, by sending back the *Infanta*. If we had given Time to the Allies of *Vienna* to convince *France* that her Jealousy was groundless, and that the chief Design of that Treaty was to place a Branch of the House of *Bourbon* upon the Imperial Throne, we should never have been able to persuade *France* to oppose such a Scheme, much less to join with us in an Alliance for preventing it; and if by our Inattention or Neglect, the Courts of *Vienna*, *Madrid*, and *Versailles*, had been firmly united, I should be glad to be informed, how we could have formed a Confederacy capable of setting Bounds to the farther Views of such a powerful Triumvirate.

After what I have said, Sir, I hope, no Gentleman will insist, that the Dangers apprehended from the Treaty of *Vienna* were chimerical, or that the Treaty of *Hanover* was an useless or pernicious Treaty. But it has been, and, I believe, will always be the Misfortune of Ministers, to have their Measures misrepresented by those who aspire to their Places. If any Misfortune befalls the Nation, let it be never so accidental and extraordinary, their Wisdom or Foresight is found fault with: If they foresee a distant Danger, and by proper Measures take care to dissipate the impending Storm, which can never be done without some publick Expence, the Danger is then said to have been chimerical, and heavy Complaints are made of their having put the Nation to a great and unnecessary Expence, under the Pretence of guarding against imaginary Dangers. One of these two Complaints every Minister must expect; and, for my own Part, Sir, I shall assure you, that as long as I serve his Majesty, or have any Share in the Administration, I shall always

chuse to have its Measures exposed to the last of these two Complaints rather than the first. For this Reason, I am for our continuing to assist the Empress Queen of *Hungary* to the utmost of our Power, and I shall be for continuing that Assistance till the House of *Bourbon* be compelled to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace. Gentlemen may now, perhaps, represent as chimerical the Dangers that may ensue from the Issue of the present War; but if we should withdraw our Assistance from the Empress Queen and the King of *Sardinia*, or if we should begin to act less vigorously either by Sea or Land; and in consequence thereof both of them, and we at last, should be obliged to submit to such Terms as the House of *Bourbon* might be pleased to prescribe, these Gentlemen would then change their Note, and when they saw the Misfortune unavoidable, they would then begin to exclaim against our Ministers for not having foreseen and provided against the Danger.

Will any Gentleman pretend, Sir, to set Bounds to the ambitious Views of the House of *Bourbon*, in case they should meet with all the Success they can desire in the present War? No Man who has read the History of the last Century will pretend to any such Thing. Their ambitious Views are in some Measure like the Ocean: None but God Almighty can say, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther; but we are not to expect that he will interpose in any miraculous Manner: Let us use the Means, let us provide equal Fleets and Armies; and in a Cause so just, we may then expect the Interposition of his Providence, we may hope, that he will grant Success to our Arms. This we ought to do, this we are by Treaty bound to do, whether our Neighbours the *Dutch* agree to go equal Lengths or no. The Circumstances of the *Dutch*, and the Reasons for their cautious

Conduct, are now very different from what they were in the Year 1734. It was then Policy, it is now Necessity that makes them cautious. The Balance of Power was not then in any imminent Danger of being overturned; for as the Empire had taken A Part in the War, and as the Emperor was sure of being supported by the Empire of *Russia*, as well as by the Kingdom of *Poland*, after the present King was chosen and established, the two Parties engaged in the War seemed to be pretty equally B matched. In such a Case, both the *Dutch* and we had Time to deliberate, and both of us were in the Right to keep ourselves from being engaged in the War, unless the Success of the *French* and their Allies should render it necessary for us to C engage, in order to preserve the Balance of Power. But is this now the Case? Can it be pretended, that the Empress Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, alone, are equal to the whole House of *Bourbon*?

Sir, it must be manifest to every D Gentleman that will bestow but a Moment's Consideration upon the Subject, that, should we withdraw our Assistance, should we discontinue our assisting to the utmost of our Power, the King of *Sardinia* would be forced to make Peace upon any Terms, and that in a few Months after, the E Queen of *Hungary* would be drove out of all her Dominions in *Italy* as well as *Flanders*, after which it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to set Bounds to the Ambition of the House of *Bourbon*. This the *Dutch* F are as sensible of as we are, and they would now join with us in opposing, with all their Force, the ambitious Views of the House of *Bourbon*: They would now join as Principals in the War, if the immediate Safety of their State did not G make it necessary for them still to preserve a Sort of Neutrality; for as their Frontier lies open to *France*, as they have nothing but a few for-

tified Towns to defend them against an Irruption of the *French* Armies, and as late Experience convinces them, that even the best fortified Towns can make but a short Defence, when properly and vigorously attacked, common Prudence requires, that before they declare War against *France*, or provoke *France* to attack them, they should be sure of an Army sufficient for defending them against the most numerous Army *France* can send to attack them; and this is what they cannot at present depend on. So unlucky are the present Circumstances of *Germany*, such is the Fatality that reigns among most of the Princes thereof, that few or none of them will lend their Troops either to the *Dutch* or C us: Nay, the *Dutch* have some Reason to suspect, that if they should declare War against *France*, some of the most powerful Princes of *Germany* would join with *France* against them.

Thus, Sir, Gentlemen must see, that the *Dutch* have now Reasons for their cautious Conduct, which are very different from the Reasons they had in the Years 1733 and 34. They then thought the Balance of Power was not in any immediate Danger; but might, at last, be brought into Danger by the Success of the *French* Arms; therefore they avoided engaging in the War, but they increased their Forces, and made Preparations for engaging, in Case Success had tempted the *French* to extend their Views farther than was consistent with the Security of the Balance of Power. This was a wise Conduct, and it was right in us to follow their Example. But in the present War, the Reason for their not engaging as Principals in the War, is not because they think the Balance of Power in no immediate Danger, but because they know, that they would be in immediate Danger of having their Country over-run and laid waste by *French* Armies, should

should they engage as Principals in the War, before they are provided with an Army sufficient for putting a Stop to the Progress of the *French*. We ought not, therefore, at present, to find Fault with their cautious Conduct: On the contrary, we have Reason to be surprized at their going the Lengths they have done; for, as Auxiliaries, they have given almost as great Assistance, as they could have done, had they engaged as Principals in the War.

But can it be said, Sir, that their Example ought now to be followed by us? Have we the same Reason for acting a cautious Part? Are we in any Danger of having our Country over-run and laid waste by *French* Armies? No, Sir, as long as we have a Navy superior to *France*: As long as we are Masters of the Ocean which surrounds us, we may bid Defiance to the Armies of *France*, were they ten Times as numerous as they are. Therefore we have nothing to consider, but whether the Balance of Power may be in Danger from the Success of the Designs which are now openly avowed by the House of *Bourbon*. I shall not pretend to guess at, or explain the Designs that ambitious House may have in *Petto*, because the Designs they openly avow, are, I think, sufficient for convincing every Man, that, should they succeed, the Balance of Power would be utterly undone. Those they now openly avow by their Manner of acting, or in express Terms, are, To annex the *Austrian Netherlands*, and the Dutchy of *Savoy*, to the Crown of *France*; to give the *Milanese*, the *Mantuan*, and the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, to a younger Branch of their House; and to have the last Election of an Emperor declared void, and such a new one chosen as they shall appoint, for that is plainly what they mean by a free Election. Supposing they should push their Designs no farther, would not their Success in these be sufficient for

putting an End to the Balance of Power; and, in all human Appearance, would not their Success be infallible, should we either discontinue, or diminish the Assistance we have hitherto given to the Empress Queen, and the King of *Sardinia*? Sir, if the Rebellion were once totally extinguished, as, I hope, it will now very soon be, we must increase that Assistance: We must take more foreign Troops into our Pay, and we must send a much greater Number of our own to *Flanders*; for to do Things by Halves will be the certain Way to ruin ourselves as well as our Allies, at least it will cost us more than acting in the most vigorous Manner, because it will lengthen out the War, and prevent the Accession of any other Power in *Europe* to our Alliance. Whereas, if we shew that we are resolved to act with the utmost Force we are Masters of, it may encourage the Empire, as well as the *Dutch*, to join us, not only as Auxiliaries, but as Principals in the War, which would very soon, I believe, bring it to as happy a Period as we could desire.

I have already shewn the Reason why the *Dutch* continue to observe a Sort of Neutrality, and the same Reason prevails with many of the Princes of the Empire. They likewise are afraid of having their Territories over-run and laid waste by the hostile Armies of *France*, or by those of some of their Neighbours, and therefore they have resolved to observe a Neutrality, till they can see a Probability of having an Army formed in the Empire sufficient for their Protection. Should they once see this Nation in a Condition, and firmly resolved, to act with its wonted Vigour, I have good Reason to believe, that many of the Princes of the Empire would privately enter into a Negotiation for forming such Armies in the Empire and the *Netherlands*, as would be sufficient not only for their Protection against *France*, but for

for keeping in Awe those Princes of the Empire, whose Ambition or selfish Views might otherwise prompt them to join with *France* against the Common Cause of *Europe*, as well as the Interest and Happiness of their native Country. And as soon as proper Measures had been concerted for this Purpose, and sufficient Armies formed, I do not in the least question, but we should see War declared against *France*, both by the *Dutch*, and the Diet of the Empire; for both, I am sure, have good Reasons for such a Declaration; and if both did declare, the *French* would, I believe, very soon find themselves under a Necessity to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace; from whence it is evident, that in the present War, Parsimony will be the greatest Prodigality, and may probably be attended with this further Disadvantage, that we shall at last be obliged to sue for a bad Peace, when by a vigorous Conduct we might have commanded an honourable one.

But now suppose, Sir, that the Balance of Power were in no Danger from the Event of the present War upon the Continent, yet we ought to consider, that we are ourselves in open War both with *France* and *Spain*, and that the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation, as well as the Safety of our Plantations in *America*, depends upon the Event of that War. If we should desert the Empress Queen of *Hungary*, or not assist her in a proper Manner, the certain Consequence would be, her agreeing to a separate Peace, and by that Peace she would, probably, be obliged to yield up the *Austrian Netherlands* to *France*, and all, or most of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy* to *Spain*; so that we should be left alone to contend in a War with all the Branches of the House of *Bourbon*, after their being thus rendered more powerful than they ever were before. I shall grant, Sir, that this War must be carried on at Sea: I

shall likewise grant, that at present we are more than Master for them all together at Sea; but if they were once free from the Danger and Expence of a Land War, they would certainly apply their whole Care, and the greatest Part of their Revenues, towards increasing their Marine, and in a few Years might be able to equal, if not surpass us in naval Strength, the Consequences of which I tremble to think on. Sir, if they should once come to be Masters at Sea, they would be Masters of this Island; for it would be impossible for us to resist the numerous Land Armies they might pour in upon us; and the Apprehension of this Danger must be heightened, when we consider, that in a War with *France* and *Spain*, we must necessarily divide our naval Force at least into three Parts. For protecting our Possessions, and our Trade in the *Mediterranean*, we must have a Squadron in that Sea; for defending our Plantations, we must have another in the Seas of *America*; and for securing us against Invasions, we must have a third upon our own Coasts; and every one of these Squadrons must be superior to any Squadron our Enemies can fit out against us, otherwise they may attack and destroy one after another, till they have entirely destroyed our Navy, and then of course they become our Masters at Sea.

Whether or no we can do this even at present, Sir, and at the same Time spare Convoys enough for our Trade, is, with me, a Question; but if *France* and *Spain* were free from all Apprehensions of a Land War, and at full Liberty to attend to their Marine, I do not in the least doubt, but in two or three Years they would be able to fit out such a powerful Squadron, that it would be impossible for us to fit out three distinct superior Squadrons. We know what a formidable Figure the *French* alone made at Sea, during the War in King

King William's Time: We know, that they alone stood several doubtful Engagements at Sea, against the united Squadrons of *England* and *Holland*; and from what happened then, we may judge what they, in Conjunction with *Spain*, might be able to do in two or three Years Time, if they had no Land War to engage their Attention or exhaust their Revenues.

Whoever considers this, Sir, must be convinced, that even for our own Sakes, and without any Regard to the Preservation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*, we ought to support the present War upon the Continent with all our Might. If we do so, we may be able to bring *France* as low as she was brought by the War in Queen Anne's Reign; and if we should be so happy, I hope no pacifick Party amongst us will endeavour to tarnish, by an ignominious Peace, those Laurels their Countrymen have gained by a glorious and successful War. That we have still a *Frenchified* Party in the Nation, I do not in the least question: The Rebellion, which is still subsisting in the North of *Scotland*, is a melancholy Proof of it: But I cannot think, we have any of them in this House; and, I hope, they will never prevail so far in any of our Councils, as to save *France* a second Time from that Chastisement she now so justly deserves. That she may meet with her Deserts is the Design of the Motion I made to you; and as I have now shewn, that our agreeing to it is absolutely necessary for our own Sakes, as well as for the Sake of preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*, I hope it will meet with no farther Opposition.

The next Speech I shall give you, was that made by Sex. Digitiuſ, in the Character of Sir Fr——s D—sh—w—d, the Purport of which was as follows:

Mr. Chairman,
S I R,

BEFORE we determine the Question now under our Consideration, or any of the other Questions that have been mentioned upon this Occasion, there are two previous Questions that ought to be well considered. The first is, how far we are bound to assist the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, in recovering what they have lost, or preserving what they are still in Possession of; and the other Question is, in what Manner we ought to assist them. As to the first of these Questions, it consists of several Parts; for we ought to consider, how far we are bound by Treaty, how far we are bound by Interest, and how far we are able; for neither Treaty nor Interest can oblige us to do more than we can. Now, Sir, as to the Obligations we are under by Treaty, the utmost we are bound to, is to assist *totis Viribus*, as often as it becomes necessary. This is all we are bound to by our famous Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, or even by the late famous Treaty of *Worms*; and indeed, it is all that any Kingdom or State can by Treaty be bound to. The Question, therefore, is, what is meant by the whole Strength of a Kingdom or State. Surely, it is not meant, that every Man fit to bear Arms in such Kingdom or State, should march to the Assistance of its Ally; because great Numbers must be left at home, to provide for the Support of those Armies that are sent out; therefore the Meaning of the Words can extend no farther, than that we shall send as great Armies and Fleets to the Assistance of our Ally as our yearly Revenues can support, over and above those that are absolutely necessary for our own immediate Defence. We cannot by any such Engagement be obliged to mortgage our Revenues, and incumber our Posterity, because it is impossible

possible to foresee, what our Posterity may want for their own immediate Safety. For this Reason, Sir, when we are voting Subsidies and Troops, for the Support of our Allies, we should consider, whether our yearly Revenue can support the Expence; A for if it cannot, if, for defraying that Expence, we are obliged to mortgage, we do more than any Treaty can oblige us to do, and more than we ever ought in Prudence to do, unless our Safety be at Stake, or our Interest very deeply concerned.

Upon this Principle, Sir, which is incontestable, it must be acknowledged, that if we agree to any one of the Resolutions this Day proposed to us, we shall do more for our Allies than we are obliged to do by any Treaty, because we have already, C by our Grants in this Session, more than exhausted our whole free yearly Revenue, and must mortgage for making good the Grants now proposed, which, as I have said, nothing but our Safety or Interest can oblige us to do. Let us, therefore, D examine how far our Safety or Interest can be concerned in the Issue of the War upon the Continent. As to our Interest, I think, it is quite out of the Question; for we can propose no Advantage by the Issue of the War upon the Continent, let E it be never so fortunate.

It may be said, 'tis true, Sir, that by pushing the War vigorously upon the Continent, we may be able to compel *France* and *Spain* to surrender to us such Possessions and Privileges in *America*, as may hereafter F be of great Advantage to us; but I doubt much if this would be either the cheapest, or the safest Way of coming at those Possessions or Privileges. By making a proper Use of our naval Force, we may come at all the Possessions we can, or ought to desire in *America*; and by coming at them in this Manner, we shall raise no Jealousies against us, or our Allies in *Europe*: Whereas, by

pushing the War upon the Continent, so as to bring *France* and *Spain* into very great Distress, which we must do, before we can expect to compel them to yield up any Thing in *America*, they are then possessed of: I say, by pushing the War in this Manner, we may raise Jealousies in *Europe*, that will give a Turn to the Affairs thereof, very much to the Disadvantage of us and our Allies. The Doctrine which some of us adopted about twenty Years ago, B may become general in *Europe*: It may come to be the general Opinion, that the Power of the House of *Austria* is become too formidable, and this may bring Relief to the House of *Bourbon*, when we think ourselves upon the Verge of having them at our Mercy. In my Opinion, therefore, we ought in Prudence to feed the War upon the Continent as much as we can, but not to feed it in such an extravagant Manner, as to render ourselves quite unable to pursue our own Interest in *America*; for after we have once got Possession, we may, by a Treaty of Peace, obtain a Surrender, without bringing our Enemies into such Distress as may raise Jealousies against us among the other Powers of *Europe*.

But, Sir, however advantageous it may be for us to acquire any of the *French* or *Spanish* Possessions in *America*, and for that Purpose to feed the War upon the Continent, we ought not to put ourselves to such an Expence upon that Account, as may render us quite unable hereafter to defend either our new Acquisitions, or those we were before possessed of; which will certainly at last be the Case, if we go on every Year mortgaging some new Part of our publick Revenue. Our People are already more heavily taxed than the People of any Country under the Sun: We have taxed our Luxuries, we have taxed our Necessaries, we have even taxed our Vices; and all are already mortgaged, except the Malt

Malt Tax and the Land Tax, which bring in little more than is necessary for supporting our Government in Time of Peace, even supposing the Land Tax to be continued at 4s. in the Pound. In such Circumstances, no View of Interest should make us launch into an Expence that may render it necessary for us to impose new Taxes, and create new Mortgages. Nothing but our Safety, and to prevent impending Ruin, should in such Circumstances lead us into such an Expence; which brings me to consider, how far our Safety may be concerned, in the Issue of the present War upon the Continent.

With regard to our Safety, Sir, I think, it has not been pretended, that it is any Way concerned in the War upon the Continent, but in so far as the Balance of Power, or the Success of our War with *Spain*, may be affected by the Event of that War. In order to shew, that the Balance of Power must not only be affected, but absolutely overturned, by the Issue of the present War, unless we interpose with our whole Strength, two very extraordinary Doctrines have been advanced, the first of which is, That the *Dutch*, and most of the Princes of the Empire, are sensible of the Danger, which the Balance of Power is exposed to, but are afraid of declaring against *France*, till we be at the Expence of providing an Army, sufficient for preventing their Territories from being over-run and laid waste by the Armies of *France* and *Spain*, or their Allies in *Germany*. Is not this supposing, that the *Dutch*, and all the Princes of the Empire, nay, all the Princes and States of *Europe*, would tamely submit to the *French* Yoke, in Case we should not be in a Humour, or Capacity to defend them. This is so contrary to Common Sense, and to the Experience of past Ages, that I cannot think Gentlemen serious, when they advance such a Doc-

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trine. Are the *Dutch* in more Danger now of having their Territories over-run by *French* Armies, than they were in the Years 1688, or 1702? Not near so much, Sir; and yet in 88 they sent the Prince of *Orange* over here, with a considerable Body of their Troops, in Defence of all the Menaces of *France*; and in 1702, they solicited the grand Alliance, and actually attacked the *French*, by laying Siege to *Kyferwart*, before we had provided any Army for their Defence, or taken any foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpose. At both these Periods, the Behaviour of most of the *German* Princes was the same; and therefore we must conclude as to both, that their Inactivity upon this Occasion does not proceed from their Fear of being over-run by *French* Armies; but from their being in no Fear about the Balance of Power, or under any Apprehension of its being brought into Danger by the Event of the present War.

Sir, both the *Dutch*, and the Princes of *Germany*, know what it is that makes us so sanguine for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*; and for supporting her in the Way we have done. Whatever our Ministers may pretend, however much they may hood-wink the People here at home, foreign Courts are sensible; that it was not our Concern for the Balance of Power, that made us resolve to form an Army in *Flanders*, or take any foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpose; and, as by so doing we in a Manner forced the *French* to turn their Arms against the *Austrian Netherlands*, they are resolved not to give us much Assistance in opposing them, unless they are well paid for so doing. Even *Hannover* itself is, we find, resolved not to send a Man, nor even a Cannon, thither at its own Expence. That Electorate surely is not now in Fear of having its Territories over-run and laid waste by *French* Armies;

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and therefore, if they thought the Balance of Power in any Danger, we must suppose, that they would send a great Body of their Troops at their own Expence to join the Allied Army in the *Netherlands*; for no Gentleman, I hope, will suppose the People of that Electorate so mean-spirited, as to submit tamely to a *French* Yoke. But the Truth is, no one State in *Europe*, except ourselves, thinks the Balance of Power in any Danger, no one pretends that it is, except the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*; and both of them, we know, have their own particular Reasons for setting up such a Pretence.

Now, Sir, with regard to the other extraordinary Doctrine advanced upon this Occasion, for shewing, that the Balance of Power is in Danger, it is pretended, that nothing will satisfy the House of *Bourbon*, but the annexing of *Savoy* and the *Austrian Netherlands* to *France*; the establishing a Branch of their House in the Possession of the *Milanese*, *Man-tuan*, *Parma* and *Placentia*; and the dethroning of the present Emperor, and setting up in his Stead some one appointed by them. These Designs, it is said, are avowed by the House of *Bourbon*, but I never heard that they avowed any one of them, nor is there the least Proof offered, no not so much as a foreign *Gazette*, for shewing, that they ever avowed any such Designs. As to the *Austrian Netherlands*, they never seemed to have any Design upon them, till we provoked them to it, by sending an Army thither to attack *France* from that Quarter; and I am persuaded, they would restore most of what they have conquered there, if any Satisfaction were offered for *Spain* in *Italy*. As to *Savoy*, the *French* never made the least Claim to it; and the *Spaniards*, I believe, would willingly deliver it up, upon receiving an Equivalent in *Italy*. And as to the dethroning of the present Emperor,

and appointing one they should name to be chosen in his Stead, I am convinced, it never entered into the Head of the greatest *Don Quixote* among the *French* Ministers. They have not as yet, 'tis true, acknowledged the present Emperor, nor can it be expected they should, as long as the War continues; but their acknowledging him would not, I am persuaded, be any Bar to the Conclusion of a Peace. Upon the Whole, the only Bone of Contention seems to be, whether the Queen of *Hungary* shall yield up a Part of her Dominions in *Italy* as a Settlement for *Don Philip* of *Spain*, and a Part of the *Netherlands* to *France*, by Way of Satisfaction for the Expence we forced her to be at in conquering them; and if the House of *Bourbon* should succeed in both, it would not, in my Opinion, bring the Balance of Power into the least Danger; therefore, if we go on ruining ourselves by supporting an expensive War, there must be some other Cause than that of preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*.

What that Cause may be, I shall not pretend to guess, Sir. I hope, it is not for the Sake merely of enriching any one of the *German* Princes with *British* Gold; and I cannot think, it is for the Sake of bringing the *Spaniards* to reasonable Terms, with respect to the Disputes subsisting between them and us; for, I believe, the *Spanish* Court would be glad to give us as good Terms as we could desire, with regard to our Trade and Navigation in *America*, if we could procure them a Settlement for *Don Philip* in *Italy*. We before contributed to the Settlement of one of their Sons in that Country, without stipulating any one Advantage for ourselves, or so much as an Explanation of those Treaties that were contested, and that were, at last, the Cause of the War now subsisting between the two Nations; but, I hope, if we ever contribute towards the

Settle-

Settlement of another of their Sons in *Italy*, we shall take care to gain some Advantage by it for ourselves.

Our Disputes with *Spain* can, therefore, I think, Sir, be no Cause for the Continuance of the War; and if *France* should insist upon the Restitution of *Cape Breton*, a Conquest we have made at the Infatigation, and by Means of the People of *New England*, if we duly second the Endeavours of that brave People during this ensuing Campaign, we may make *France* glad to give that, as well as some other Conquests, up to us, for the Sake of preserving what they may then have remaining in that Part of the World.

From what I have said, Sir, it is evident, that neither our Safety, nor our Interest, can oblige us to run ourselves over Head and Ears in Debt, for the Sake of preserving the Queen of *Hungary* in the Possession of all she was formerly possessed of in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*; and if the *French* and *Spaniards* are willing to accept of a moderate Settlement for Don *Philip* in *Italy*, and a moderate Satisfaction in *Flanders*, I am not at all surpris'd at the Backwardness of the *Dutch*, or any of the other neutral Powers of *Europe*. Whether this be the Case or no, we ought certainly to determine, before we agree to the Proposition now before us; and this we cannot determine, without seeing the Resolution of the States General of the 14th or 25th of *November* last; for this very Case may be one of the Representations made by them in that Resolution, and I insist upon it, Sir, that as a Member of this House I may suppose it is, without being guilty of the least Disrespect to his Majesty. To bring his Name into any of our Debates, is a Disrespect, and a Disrespect which, I find, his Ministers are guilty of upon every Occasion; but we must not allow this to interrupt the Freedom of our Debates. As Members of this

House, we are to suppose, that the Papers now upon our Table were laid before us by his Ministers only; and I may suspect the Judgment, I may suspect the Integrity of a Minister, without being guilty of the least Disrespect to my Sovereign: Nay, in Duty to my Sovereign, I am obliged to pry into their Proceedings with a jealous Eye: I am, therefore, apt to suspect, that a Minister would sink upon us, if he could, a Paper which contained any Thing that might tend to defeat his Purpose; and for this Reason, I think, we should insist upon seeing this Resolution, before we proceed to the Determination of the Question now under our Consideration.

But now, Sir, suppose, that the *French* and *Spaniards* will not accept of these Terms, or that they absolutely refuse to come to any reasonable Accommodation with us, and that, therefore, we must continue to assist the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, to the utmost of our Power; the other previous Question I set out with, must then be brought under our Consideration, which is, In what Manner we ought to give our Assistance; and for determining this Question, we ought to consider the present State of the War. As to the *Austrian Netherlands*, Sir, the *French* are already Masters of the greatest Part of them, and particularly that Part which we had any Concern to keep them out of, I mean the Sea Coast of *Flanders*; for as to the inland Part, whether they conquer it or no, can no farther affect us, than as it relates to the Balance of Power; and if the Empire, as well as the *Dutch*, will not join with all their Force, and in the most open Manner in defending it, we have no Business, nor ought to put ourselves to any Expence for its Defence. Instead, therefore, of taking foreign Troops into our Pay, in order to defend what remains of the *Austrian Netherlands*, or to recover what is lost,

lost, we ought to dismiss all our foreign Mercenaries, give the Money they cost us to the Queen of Hungary, and advise her to withdraw her Troops from thence, in order to push the War in Italy with the more Vigour.

This, Sir, would of course draw the whole War into Italy, for after the French had conquered all the Austrian Netherlands, they could neither attack the Dutch nor the Empire, without breaking the Neutrality, and thereby raising new Enemies. Supposing then the whole War drawn into Italy, let us see how Matters would then stand. The 50,000 Men which the Queen of Hungary is now to have in Flanders, and we are to pay for, would then be all sent to Italy; and if the 310,000*l.* we are to pay for these 18,000 Hanoverians with their Train of Artillery, were given to the Queen of Hungary, it would enable her, by the Rule of Proportion, to send 38,750 Men more to Italy. By this Means, there would be an Addition of 88,750 Men to the Austrian and Sardinian Armies in Italy, which would oblige the French to send at least an equal Number of additional Troops thither.

Now, Sir, it has been always reckoned, that every Man the French send to and maintain in Italy, costs them as much as three Men sent to and maintained in Flanders; but I shall state the Proportion only as one to two, and according to this Proportion, an additional Army of 88,750 Men, sent to Italy, would cost the French as much as an Army of 177,500 Men maintained in the Netherlands, which is a great deal more than the Army they have now there; and besides this additional Expence, they would be put to another additional Expence, by maintaining numerous Garrisons in their new Conquests. Thus by transferring the Seat of War entirely to Italy, we should render the War much more

expensive to France, and less expensive to ourselves; because, we should save the Expence of the Hessians, and several other Articles, which our Ministers may look on as Trifles, but ought not to be look'd on as such by any Member of this House.

This Alteration in the State of the War, Sir, would, in the End, be of the utmost Consequence to its Success. It is said of Lewis the XIVth of France, that when he heard of England's having declared War against him in the Year 1702, he said, *Hé bien, la dernière Guinée l'emportera.* As he then thought himself Master of all the Spanish Mines in America, he thought himself sure, that he would have the last Guinea, and therefore he look'd on it as certain, that he would, in the End, remain Conqueror; but he found himself out in his Computation; for we had then so large an annual Supply by the general Balance of our Trade, that it exceeded his Supply from the Spanish Mines in America; so that at last, by the Length of our Purse and Success of our Arms, we reduced him to the Necessity of suing for Peace almost at any Rate.

In the Course of a War, Sir, it is now, indeed, become almost a certain Maxim, that if the Conduct of the War on both Sides be equal, the longest Purse will always at last prevail. This should make us endeavour all we can to throw the War into that Shape, which will be most expensive to the Enemy, and least expensive to ourselves. This we have much more Reason to do now, than we had in the Year 1702; because we have not now near so many Funds to mortgage, nor any Thing near so flourishing a Trade. And to both these Disadvantages I must add, the vast Draw-back we have now upon our general Balance of Trade, by Means of the yearly Interest we pay to Foreigners, who have Money in our Funds, and live abroad upon the

the Revenue they yearly draw from *England*. This Draw-back is yearly increasing, and tho' we may not at present be sensible of the Disadvantage, while Foreigners are pouring in their Money upon us, to settle in our new Funds, it may at last prove our Ruin; for as we have no Gold or Silver Mines, we have no Way of furnishing ourselves with either of these Commodities, but by the general Balance of our Trade; and if the Interest we pay to Foreigners, should once come to exceed that Balance, our Ruin would become certain and inevitable, because it would certainly at last drain us of all our ready Specie, which would occasion a general Stagnation of Trade, and render us absolutely unable to continue the Payment of the Interest due to Foreigners.

To make this clear to a Demonstration, Sir, I shall suppose, that the general Balance of our Trade amounts yearly to 700,000*l.* which, if we had no Interest to pay to Foreigners, nor any Ambassadors or travelling Fools to maintain abroad, nor any Subsidies to pay to foreign Princes: I say, if we had no such foreign Expences to answer, this whole Sum would be added yearly to our national Stock of Gold and Silver. Now, to see how this goes out again, instead of remaining with us, I must observe, that before the War began, it was computed, that Foreigners who live abroad had 14,000,000 in our publick Funds, which at 3 *per Cent.* draws out of the Nation yearly 420,000*l.* Part of the 700,000*l.* which comes in yearly by the general Balance of our Trade; and suppose we pay 100,000*l.* yearly for maintaining Ambassadors, travelling Gentlemen, and in Subsidies to foreign Princes, we then have remaining but 180,000*l.* of all that comes in yearly by the general Balance of our Trade; and if Foreigners should now pour in but 10,000,000*l.* more upon us, in order to settle in our

new Funds, the Interest of that, but at *three per Cent.* would amount to 300,000*l.* yearly, which is 120,000*l.* more than our general Balance of Trade can furnish, and consequently as soon as the War is over, that Sum must be taken yearly from our national Stock of Gold and Silver, which in a few Years would exhaust the Whole, and leave us without a Penny ready Money in the Kingdom. Thus, Sir, however florid our Complexion may be at present, we may, before the present War is over, be thrown into an incurable inward Consumption; and this should make us not only extremely cautious of launching into any unnecessary Expence, but also, it should make us endeavour, if possible, to raise the necessary Supplies without creating any new Funds.

There are several other Reasons, Sir, for our endeavouring to transfer the Seat of War to *Italy*, besides this of rendering the War more expensive to our Enemies, and less expensive to ourselves. As we are Masters of the Sea, it would be impossible for the *French* and *Spaniards* to furnish with necessary Provisions, so great an Army as they must send to *Italy*, for opposing the Queen of *Hungary*, should she neglect the War in the *Netherlands*, and pour her whole Force into *Italy*. She has now at least 30,000 Men in *Italy*, and the King of *Sardinia* has at least 20,000, exclusive of his Garrisons. This makes an Army of 50,000; and to this she may add, by neglecting the War in the *Netherlands*, 88,750 Men, as I have already shewn; which all together would constitute an Army of 138,750 Men; so that to make sure of Victory, the *French* and *Spaniards* must have in that Country an Army of at least 150,000 Men; and such an Army, I will say, it is impossible for them to provide for in that Country, considering that they cannot send any Provisions, Ammunition or Artillery by Sea.

Another Advantage is, Sir, that we should then be left at Liberty to employ our own Troops, in what Manner we please; and as soon as the Rebellion is over, I am sure, they may be employed much more to our own Advantage, and much more to the Prejudice of the Enemy, than by sending them to the *Netherlands*, where they will probably have, for next Campaign, the same Mortification they had the two last, I mean, that of seeing Towns taken, and Thousands of their Friends made Prisoners of War, without its being in their Power to give any Relief. I am far from pretending to be so wise as our present wise Ministers; but if my Advice were to be regarded, I should be for sending a large Detachment of that great Body of Troops we have now on Foot to *America*, in order to subdue as many of the *French* Settlements there as we could, which would be of infinite Detriment to *France*, and of great Benefit to us. And I should be for sending another large Detachment on board our Fleet, to cruise during the whole Summer upon the Coasts of *France* and *Spain*, and to make Descents, sometimes in one Place, and sometimes in another, according as Opportunity offered; which would put our Enemies to such an Expence, and keep them in such a continual Alarm, as would render it impossible for them to pursue the War in *Italy* with Vigour; and if they should be drove out of that Country, the Seat of War would soon be transferred to the Southern Provinces of *France*, where one successful Campaign, would make them glad to purchase a Peace at the Price of all their Conquests in the *Austrian Netherlands*, and all their Claims upon *Italy* or *Sarvey*, as well as that of giving us full Satisfaction with regard to the Disputes subsisting between *Spain* and us.

By prosecuting the War in this Method, Sir, we may soon bring it to a happy Issue, without putting

ourselves to a monstrous Expence, or sending a great deal of Money out of the Kingdom yearly. One Million yearly to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, would be the Whole we should be obliged to pay to Foreigners, and if their Troops were all cloathed with *British* Manufactures, a great Part of this Sum would return to us yearly. The rest of our Expence would be all upon our own Troops and our Navy, very little of which would be spent any where but in some of the *British* Dominions. That this would be the cheapest Method of prosecuting the War, is, I think, evident; and the Success our Allies have lately met with in *Italy*, seems design'd by Providence as a Direction for us to prosecute it in this Method. If we go on as we have done, and seem resolved to do, by making our chief Effort in the *Netherlands*, the Expence will exceed any Thing that can be yet imagined. To form an Army there equal to what the *French* now have, and may easily maintain in that Country, we must take more foreign Troops into our Pay, we must send a large Body of our own Troops thither; and supposing we should be successful in the Field, we, and we alone, must be at the Expence of all the Sieges, in which we may bury many Millions of Money, and many Thousands of Men, as we and the *Dutch* did in Queen *Anne's* Time, before we can compel *France* to sue for Peace. I say, we and the *Dutch*, Sir; for the *Dutch* were then at the sole Expence of all the Sieges; which is, I believe, what they will not now agree to, and which of itself would amount to a very large Sum of Money, before we could re-conquer all those Places in the *Austrian Netherlands* the *French* have already conquer'd, and as many of those strong Fortresses upon their Frontier as would bring *Paris* itself into Danger; for till then they would never submit to sue for Peace.

How

How this Method of Reasoning may appear to other Gentlemen, especially our Ministers of State, I do not know; but to me, Sir, it appears so demonstrative, that if we chuse to go on in the expensive Method we are in, it cannot, I think, proceed from Reason, it must proceed from a strange Sort of Lust for having certain foreign Troops in *British* Pay. This the *Dutch* must have observed, Sir: They must have observed some wrong Bias in our Counsels, otherwise they could not have had the Assurance to insist, as they do in their Resolution now upon our Table, that the Security of the *Austrian Netherlands* cannot be considered as a more domestick Object for their High Mightinesses than for *Great Britain*, or that their being invaded would be necessarily follow'd by the Ruin of *Great Britain*. Sir, if *France* were in full Possession of the *seven*, as well as the *ten* Provinces of the *Netherlands*, we could defend ourselves against her; and might, very probably, be able to form such a Confederacy against her, as might strip her of all her Acquisitions; therefore we ought to let their High Mightinesses know, that if they will not contribute *what we think proper* for their own Safety, we shall give ourselves no farther Trouble about them. If we admit of this Method of Reasoning, either in the *Dutch*, or in any of the Princes of *Germany*: If we shew, that it has the least Effect upon our Counsels, we shall be made the *Don Quixots* of *Europe*; we shall be saddled with the whole Expence of defending them upon every Occasion.

From what I have said, Sir, it must appear, that if we are obliged to continue the War, if the *French* and *Spaniards* will not submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, the Manner in which we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, is by our Money and our Navy only: We have no Occasion to assist her, even with our

own Troops, unless by Way of Diversion, as I have mentioned; much less have we Occasion to assist her with any foreign Mercenaries; for they will always cost us a great deal more than the maintaining of an equal Number of her own Troops will cost her. But now, Sir, supposing it were necessary for us to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, and to take some foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpose, of all the foreign Troops in *Europe*, the *Hanoverian* are the last we should chuse. I shall not run out against the Courage or Discipline of the *Hanoverian* Troops, as some Gentlemen have done upon former Occasions: They may, for what I know, be as good Troops as any other; but their Situation makes them the most unfit of any in *Germany* for the Service of the Queen of *Hungary*, either in *Italy* or in her own Dominions; and, supposing we were to continue making the *Netherlands* the chief Seat of War, we have Reason to expect, that if we took none of the Troops of that Electorate into our Pay, they would send thither all the Troops they could spare, at their own Expence; for the Difference between maintaining them in the *Netherlands*, and at home, is so very small, that it cannot be pretended, the Electorate is not able to bear it, especially as they have now no Court to support; and if this were not the Case, it is but reasonable, I think, that, for supporting a War which is said to be so necessary for preserving the Liberties of *Germany*: I say, it is but reasonable that the Electorate should run itself a little in Debt, as well as *England*.

Sir, there is nothing we ought to avoid more than that of our running ourselves too much, or too fast in Debt. I have already shewn, that our running ourselves too much in Debt to Foreigners, may, at last, bring inevitable Ruin upon us; but there is another Danger, which is, our Loss

of

of all Credit. By contracting such a large Debt yearly, and paying such a large Premium for it, as we have done this Year, People may generally begin to suspect, that we shall never be able to pay what we have already contracted; and in that Case, no Man would lend us a *Shilling*, upon any Fund, or at any Interest or Premium. If this should happen before the End of the War, how could we assist the Queen of *Hungary*, how defend ourselves? For this Reason, Sir, the Danger which has been insisted on as the chief Argument for our agreeing to this Motion, is the strongest Argument against it. I mean the Danger of being deserted by the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*; the Danger of their making a separate Peace, and leaving us to contend, in a naval War, with the whole House of *Bourbon*. Should this happen while our Credit is good, I should be very easy about it; because, I think, we could defend ourselves at Sea, against the naval Power of the whole House of *Bourbon*: In its present Condition we certainly could; and it would be our Fault, if they could increase it much during the War, even supposing they had nothing else to mind but their Marine. But should this happen, Sir, after our Credit is lost, we should be in a lamentable Condition indeed; and if we should lose our Credit before the War upon the Continent is at an End, this very Catastrophe must happen; for should we become unable to supply the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia* with Money, they would soon be obliged to submit to such Terms as the House of *Bourbon* might prescribe.

Thus, Sir, in every Light we can view this Motion, it appears to me to be a most imprudent, as well as unreasonable one; and if the *French* and *Spaniards* are moderate in their Demands, it would, I think, be wicked in us to agree to it. Whether they are so or no, may, perhaps,

appear from the Resolution now called for; and therefore, I think, we ought to see it before we proceed further in this Debate.

[*This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our MAGAZINE for January.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Bristol, Dec. 31, 1746.

S I R,

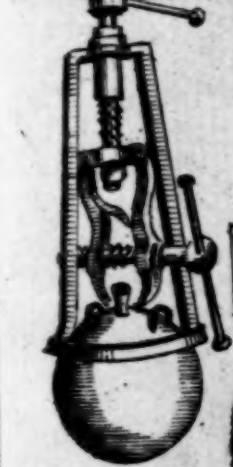
AS the Letters, Essays, or Disertations published in your *Magazine*, are better preserved, and more easily resorted to upon future Occasions, than those published in our daily or weekly News-Papers, I hope you will give what follows a Place in your next; because it is design'd for the publick Benefit, in case we should ever hereafter be under a Necessity to borrow Money by Subscription.

By the Course of the Post, we had here, the Resolution of the House of Commons, for raising *Four Millions* by transferrable Annuities, after the Rate of 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, with an additional Capital of 10*l.* upon every Hundred, the Interest of the Whole to commence from *Michaelmas* next; and that every Subscriber paying in the Whole, or any Part, before the respective Times of Payment, should have an Interest at the Rate of 5 *per Cent. per Annum*, from the Time of Payment to *Michaelmas* next.

When I read this Resolution in the Votes, and heard that the Advice of a worthy Magistrate was this Year to be taken, and that the Money was to be raised by publick Subscription, it gave me great Joy, both upon my own private, and upon the publick Account. Upon my own private, because I have had for
above

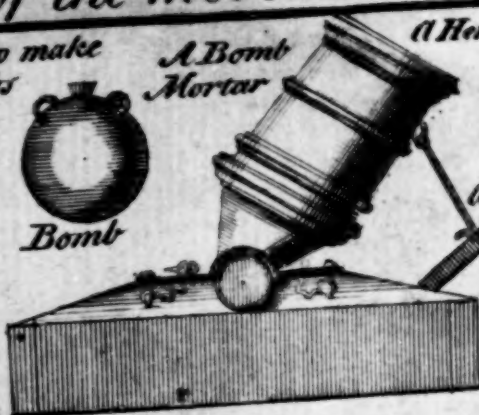
A View of the most material INSTRUMENTS used in FORTIFICATION

An Engine to make Bombs



Bomb

A Bomb Mortar



A Hensillon



The Face Shoulder The Flank

A half Bastion



A Crown fire work



A Horse is cross pieces of wood armed with Iron spikes to incommode the march of an Army



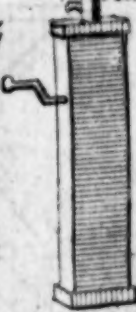
Battery



A floating bridge



An Engine for raising Artillery



Published after the first battle

The steps of the Ligne and

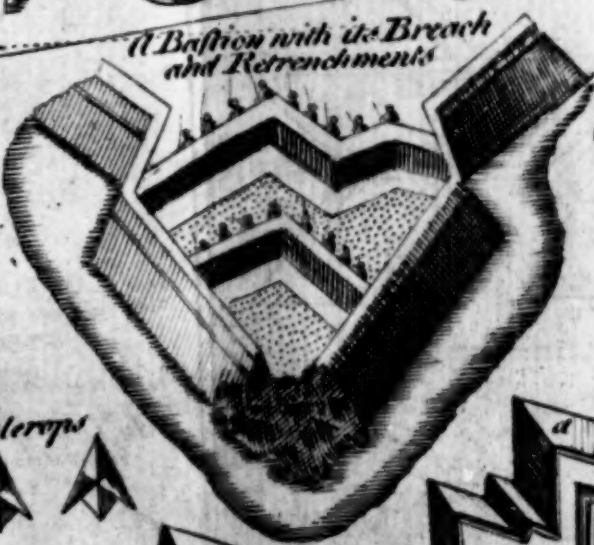
Bomb Shells



Gunnery



A Bastion with its Breach and Retrenchments



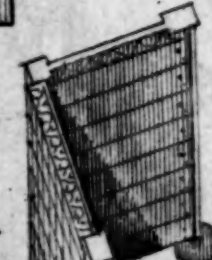
A Petard, an Engine



A hollow Engine



Mantelet or Blind



Calerops



Citadel



A Hexagon Fortified with all the Kinds of Our Works Together with the manner of Carrying on the Trenches of Approach

A Shovel to stir the Powder with



A Worm to draw Shot



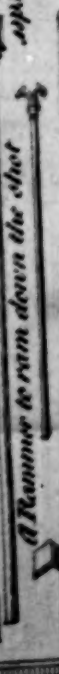
A drag for clearing of Cannon



Tools for pulling red hot ball into the Cannon



A hair Drag



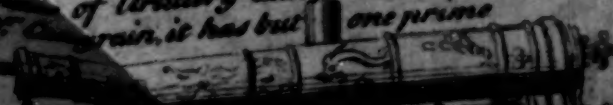
A Rammer to ram down the shot



An Instrument to put powder into Cannon

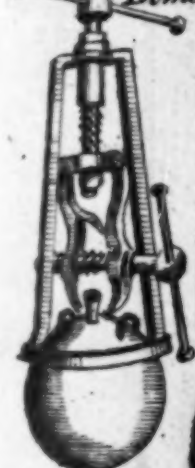


A new kind of Artillery lately invented by Mr. ... it has but one prime



A View of the most material INSTRUMENTS

An Engine to make Bombs



A Bomb Mortar



A Herseillon



The Face

Shoulder

The Flank

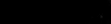
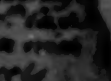
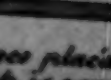
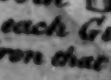
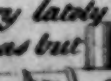
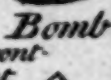
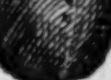
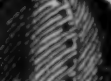
A half Bastion



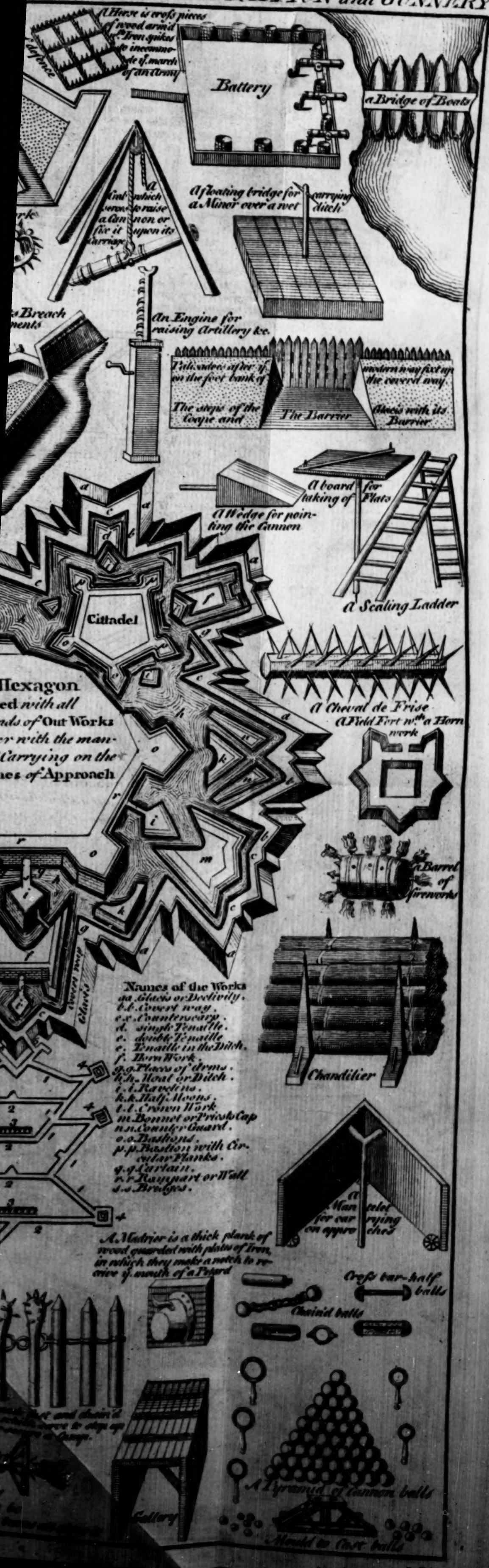
A Crown fire work



Bomb



ES used in FORTIFICATION and GUNNERY



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on the publick Account. Upon my
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 above

above a *Twelvemonth*, 6000*l.* lying dead in my Banker's Hand, and I thought this a most convenient, and a very profitable Way for having it employ'd. — I considered, that I was to have at the Rate of near 5 *per Cent.* for my Money till *Michaelmas* next, and from that Time at the Rate of near 4 and an half *per Cent. per Annum*, with an Addition of 600*l.* to my Capital, without any Risk or Trouble; which is an Interest and a Profit, that any Man but a *Stockjobber* would, I think, be pleased with.

Upon the publick Account I was overjoy'd, because I thought, that by Means of a publick Subscription, Gentlemen would have an Opportunity to serve their Country and themselves, without being obliged to sue for it to *Jobbers*; which are a Sort of People; that, whether *Jews* or *Gentiles*, *Natives* or *Foreigners*, I have always most heartily despised. And I did not in the least question this Method's succeeding so well, as to be a Means of taking the Publick out of the Hands of *such Cormorants* D for the future.

Altho' I am no *Stockjobber*, nor ever purchas'd any publick Security, but by Way of a Settlement for my Money, yet, I confess, that, upon this Occasion, had I been allowed the Opportunity, I should have subscribed at least 12,000*l.* because I could thereby have had the Pleasure of obliging several of my Neighbours, some of whom, I know, have 200, some 500, and some 1000*l.* out of Trade, which they at present do not know how to employ to Advantage; and as it is a Satisfaction to me to gain the Esteem and Goodwill of the People I live and converse with, had I been allowed to stand my whole Subscription, I should have let them in at prime Cost, to the Amount of at least 6000*l.* for upon such an Occasion I should have scorned making an Advantage of a Neighbour.

With these Thoughts I impatiently

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ently waited for an Advertisement in the *Gazette*, to give Notice of the Time when, and the Place where, Subscriptions were to be taking in; for without such an Advertisement, and due Time allowed for Persons at a Distance to send Orders to *London*, surely, no Subscription can be properly termed a publick one. When, after the Resolution of Parliament, it is huddled up among a certain Set of People, and none but they and their Friends allowed to know any Thing of the Time when, or the Place where, the Subscription Books are to be opened, it may as properly be called a *Jobb*, as when it is concerted by some *Undertakers* with the Lords of the Treasury, before the Parliament gives any Authority for the Subscription.

From what I say, I hope, it will not be supposed, that I intend to cast any Reflection upon the Conduct of the worthy Magistrate, who first advised raising Money by publick Subscription. Whether his Advice was followed in every Part of the Scheme, I do not know; but I am persuaded, he designed no *Jobb*, nor any particular Advantage; and if he did not advise a previous Advertisement in the *Gazette*, it certainly proceeded from his Modesty, which prevented his having a sufficient Assurance of the Success of his own Proposal. Therefore, I hope, he will pardon my offering the following Improvement upon his Scheme.

If ever we should hereafter have Occasion to raise Money by Subscription, as I fear we often shall, if the War continues, it will always be necessary for the Lords of the Treasury, to consult, not with a few *Jobbers*, as has been usual, but with a great Number of the chief Merchants, Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange in the City of *London*, to settle the lowest Terms they think necessary for bringing in a sufficient Subscription; and when the House of Commons have by their Resolution,

tion, authorised the Terms thus previously settled, the Terms of the Subscription ought to be published in the *Gazette*, at least a *Fortnight* or *three Weeks* before the Books are to be opened, that we who live at a Distance may have an Opportunity to subscribe, as well as the *Londoners*. In the same Advertisement, Notice ought to be given of the Time when, and the Place where the Subscription Books are to be opened; and those Books ought, I think, to be kept open several Days, to prevent crowding, and to prevent its being in the Power of the Persons appointed Managers, to exclude all but their Friends, under Pretence of the Subscription's being full, or any other Pretence whatsoever; and by the same Advertisement likewise, People ought to have Notice, that every Subscriber must, at the Time of subscribing, pay at least 1 *per Cent.* of the Sum he subscribes for, to prevent any Person's subscribing for more than he can answer; and that in case more Money be subscribed than is wanted, every Subscriber should be admitted in Proportion to the Sum he subscribed.

Such an Advertisement as this I expected, when I heard that the Subscription was to be publick, and I looked for it every Night in the *Gazette*; for without such an Advertisement, I could not imagine how any Subscription could properly be called a publick one; therefore, I was not only very much surprised, but also disappointed, when I heard, that the Subscription Books were, what I may call, privately opened, and in three or four Hours declared to be more than full.

If the Method I have propos'd had been taken, every Man must at first View see, that it would have been much more equal, and less liable to *Jobbwork*; and the Terms proposed by the Resolution of the House of Commons were so inviting, that I am convinced, three Times, perhaps six Times, the Sum wanted,

would in a few Days have been subscribed, which, in our present Situation, would have been of infinite Advantage.

If 24 or even 12 Millions had upon this Occasion been subscribed, it would have contributed exceedingly towards the Success of all his Majesty's Negotiations with the neutral Powers of *Europe*; and would have tended, in my Opinion, more than any Thing towards making the *French Minister at Breda*, more pliable in his Propositions for a general Peace, because I have several good Reasons to believe, that the *French* and *Spaniards* trust more to the Sinking of our publick Credit, than to the Success of their Arms, for bringing the present War to a happy Issue for them; and the Dread of this Event, I suspect, makes some of the neutral Powers of *Europe* more shy of joining with us in the War, than they would otherwise be. Such an extraordinary Subscription would of course have removed the Fears of our Friends, and deprived our Enemies of their Hopes; and consequently would, as I have said, have been of infinite Advantage to us, in our present Situation. Probably, it would have prevented our having Occasion for any future Subscription, by procuring us a safe and an honourable Peace before next Session of Parliament; which, notwithstanding my Disappointment upon this Occasion, is the hearty Wish of,

Sir, &c.

For the better understanding the following PLAN of FORTIFICATION, we shall give an EXPLANATION of some of the most remarkable TERMS.

AN Hexagon, is a regular Polygon of six equal Sides, and six equal Angles. But to explain this more fully, we must observe, that a regular Fortification is always erected upon

a regular Superficies or Area. A regular Superficies is one that consists of equal Sides, and equal Angles; that is to say, whose Sides are all equal to one another, and whose Angles are all equal to one another. Of these the lowest is an equilateral Triangle, which consists of three equal Sides, and three equal Angles; and the next is a Quarre or Square, which consists of four equal Sides, and four equal Angles. All above this are called regular Polygons, and are denominated from the Number of Sides and Angles they consist of; for Example, one of five equal Sides, and five equal Angles, is called a Pentagon; one of six equal Sides, and six equal Angles, is called an Hexagon; one of seven, an Heptagon; one of eight, an Octogon, &c.

A *Citadel*, is a Fort erected on the most advantageous Ground near a City, so as to be proper both for defending it against Enemies, and for keeping the Inhabitants in Awe.

A *Rampart*, is a thick Wall or Bank of Earth raised round a City, or other fortified Place, both to resist the Enemy, and to cover the People within from their Cannon, as well as Musket Shot. On the outside of the Rampart, there is always a dry or wet Ditch, or Fosse.

A *Bastion*, is a Part of the Rampart which projects, or stands a little farther out than the rest, and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and three Angles.

A *Curtain*, is that Part of the Rampart which is between two Bastions.

Upon these two we shall observe, that in a regular Fortification there must be a Bastion at every Angle, so that a Square must have four Bastions and four Curtains; a Pentagon must have five, and an Hexagon six; but in the Hexagon represented in this Plate, the Citadel stands in the Room of one of the Bastions. These Bastions and Curtains are to one another a mutual Defence, for the Fire

from the two Curtains of each Side, scours the two Faces of the Bastion; and the Fire from the two Flanks of the Bastion, scours the Curtains of each Side, which prevents the Enemy's being able to lodge themselves at the Bottom of the Ditch, or Foot of the Rampart.

Body of a Place. The Inside of a Fort or City, with the Rampart that surrounds it, is called the Body of the Place; and all those Fortifications that are without the Rampart, and beyond the Ditch, are called *Outworks*.

Counterscarp. When a City or Place is compleatly fortified with a Rampart and Outworks, there is another Ditch, which surrounds all the Outworks; and a few Yards from the Outside of this Ditch, there is a Bank of Earth raised Breast-high, which declines gradually till it becomes level with the Fields round about. This is now called the Counterscarp, and the Declivity of this Bank towards the Fields, is called the *Glacis* of the Counterscarp; whereas the Space between this Bank and the Ditch is called the *Covered Way*, which is generally defended by *Palisadoes*, or sharp-pointed Stakes drove into the Earth, at the Bottom of the Bank quite round, and so thick that no Man can pass between them. But, properly speaking, the Counterscarp means only the Slope of the Fosse or Ditch, on that Side next the Covered Way, the Slope on the other Side next the Body of the Place, being called the *Scarp*.

Parapet, is a Wall or Bank of Earth about 20 Foot thick, raised upon the Top of the Rampart on the Outside, to defend the Soldiers when they fire, and those that manage the Cannon, from the Shot of the Enemy. It is a good deal higher on the Inside than the Out, having a Slope or *Glacis* at Top, that the Soldiers may point their Pieces down upon the Enemy.

Embrasures, are Gaps or low Places

Places in the Parapet, thro' which the Cannon are pointed. They are usually twelve Feet asunder; three Feet above the Platform upon the Rampart on which the Cannon are planted, and but a Foot and a half on the Outside, that the Cannon may be pointed downwards; and they are about three Feet wide within, and six or seven without, that the Cannon may be pointed either to Right or Left.

Tenaille. An Outwork, whereof there are two Sorts, the Single and the Double. A *Single Tenaille* is a Work, whose Head is formed by two Faces, making one Re-entring Angle, and whose Sides are parallel from the Head to the Gorge. The Head of the *Double Tenaille* is formed by four Sides, which make two Angles inwards, and three Angles Salient, and whose Sides likewise run parallel. When the Sides are not parallel, but there is more Breadth at the Head than at the Gorge, the Work is called *Queue-d'Yronde*, or *Swallow's-Tail*.—The *Tenaille of a Place* is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions. *Tenaille of the Ditch* is a low Work raised in the Middle of it before the Curtain.

Horn-Work. A Sort of Outwork, consisting of two Demi-bastions joined by a Curtain, and closed by parallel Sides, terminating at the Gorge of the Work.

Ravelin. A Work raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, consisting only of two Faces, which form a Salient Angle. There is little Difference between a Ravelin and a Half-Moon, but that the latter is always used to cover the Point of a Bastion.

Half-Moon. An Outwork having only two Faces, which form together a Salient Angle, whose Gorge bends in like a Bow or Crescent. It is much the same with a Ravelin, only it is chiefly used to cover the Point of a Bastion, whereas the Ra-

velins are always placed before the Curtain.

Crown-Work. A large Outwork running into the Field, design'd to keep off the Enemy, secure some advantageous Post, or cover the other Works of the Place.

Priest's-Cap, or *Bonnet à Prestre.* An Out-work, which at the Head has three Salient Angles, and two inwards.

Counter-Guard, or *Envelope.* A Mount of Earth raised sometimes in the Ditch of a Place, and sometimes beyond it; either in Form of a simple Parapet, or of a small Rampart bordered with a Parapet. They are designed to cover the Faces and Points of Bastions.

Chandelier. A wooden Frame, whereon are laid Fascines or Faggots, to cover the Workmen in making Approaches.

Cheval de Frise, or *Turnpike.* A large Piece of Timber pierced and traversed with wooden Spikes, about five or six Feet long, arm'd or pointed with Iron. It is of great Use to stop an Enemy, being placed on a Breach, or at the Entrance of a Camp, &c.

Caltrops, *Caltborps*, or *Crows-Feet*, are Irons with four Points, or Spikes, two or three Inches long, and so contrived, that which Way soever they fall, one Point will stick up, and the other three bear upon the Ground. These being thrown upon Bridges, or wherever Cavalry is expected to pass, very much incommode them, by running into the Horses Feet.

Mantelets. Blinds made of thick Planks, Musket-proof, and often covered with Tin, which the Pioneers generally roll before them, being fix'd upon Wheels, to cover them from the Enemy's Fire. There are Double Mantelets, which make an Angle, and cover both the Front and Flank.

Herfillon. A Plank stuck full of Nails or Spikes, to be laid in Breaches, for

for preventing the Enemy's mounting or marching thro' the Breach.

A *Sap*, is a Trench either carried on under-ground, or made so deep as to admit of being covered with thick Planks overlaid with Earth.

A RECAPITULATION of what happen'd in relation to the REBELLION, from the latter End of last Year, to its being happily suppress'd in this.

AT the End of the Year 1745, the Rebellion was at its greatest Height, and the *British* Nation, at that Time struggling with her Money and Men to preserve the Liberties of the rest of *Christendom*, seemed in such Danger of losing her own, that her Enemies, the Friends of the House of *Bourbon*, and an abjured Race of Papists supported by that House, look'd on her Situation with Pleasure.

In *December* that Year, the young Pretender had advanced from the Highlands of *Scotland* into the Heart of *England*; and *Derby*, a Town within a few Days March of our Capital, was forced to receive the Invader. A large Army on the Eastern Road had been escaped by taking the Western; and another Army, fitted out in Haste upon the News of the Enemy's Motions, had been eluded, but for the Vigilance of our young Royal Commander, who had in vain strove to bring to a Battle the Competitor for his Father's Crown. *London* was at this Time in Arms, and we expected every Day when the King would put himself at the Head of his voluntary faithful Subjects.

But, after advancing so far, and not meeting with the Encouragement they vainly expected, Prudence at last prevailed in the Councils of the Rebels, and made their Retreat more speedy than their March forwards had been: So speedy, that all the Diligence of his Royal Highness

could not do more than come up with their Rear, who only engaged him for a short Time at *Clifton*, to facilitate the Escape of their Fellows. *Carlisle* was abandon'd in a Fortnight after *Derby* had been seized, only a few deluded Men, chiefly *English*, being left in it, to fall into the Hands of Justice, which gave Way however to Mercy, with regard to the greatest Part of them. The Duke of *Cumberland* then came back to *London*, thinking the Work had been so far finished, that there was no more Need of his Presence.

But a short Time shewed the Mistake. Within a Month after *Carlisle* had been abandoned, to the Surprise of all *Europe*, the King's Troops were a second Time defeated by the Rebels at *Falkirk*, not far from the Capital of *North Britain*, which they had before possessed. This made the Presence of his Royal Highness again necessary, as the only General that could give Confidence to regular Troops against an Army of Banditti. He fled to the Work, and our Prayers attended him on his Way.

The Siege of *Stirling*, the Key of *Scotland*, which we had almost given over for lost, was quitted by them at his Approach, with Marks of the most savage Cruelty, inspired by Disappointment. As the Prince beloved by *Britain* advanced, the Pretender detested by true *Britons* retired, till he had led his brutish Legions into a Country where no Men but themselves could subsist in that severe Season. Here they thought themselves safe, and indeed for a Time they were so. Having eaten up on their March the few Provisions that could be found, our Troops were obliged to stay at *Aberdeen* till Supplies could be brought them by Sea. This took up several Weeks, which recruited the Rebels, both in Spirits and Numbers.

So elate were they, that when the Duke marched to attack them, they suffered his Army unmolested to ford

a rapid River, where a little Opposition might have given him an infinite deal of Trouble. This was done, that the utter Destruction of him and all his Father's Troops might be the more certain: But Destruction had turned her Countenance the other Way, as the Rebels severely felt in the Field of *Culloden*. That Day threw an effectual Damp on the devouring Flame, and a few more Weeks, under the same Conduct, sufficed to quench all the visible Embers. Peace was restored in *Britain*, and with it her Strength to act with fresh Vigour against her foreign Enemies.

CONSIDERATIONS on the Expediency of discharging Insolvent Debtors.

IN the first Place, it is certain, that a Society has a Right to every one of its Members, and that therefore the Rights of particular Persons, tho' they may suspend, yet they cannot take this away. Every Man, as a Member of Society, has some Function or Office therein, by the due Discharge of which, he is not only of Use to himself, by procuring a Livelihood, but is so also to others. But a Man in a Goal, tho' he is still living, yet lives no longer as a Member of Society, but is, generally speaking, sustained by others, either from the Ties of natural Affection, or from the Effects of Christian Compassion. Now, tho' one, or several Members of Society, may have a Right to deprive this Man of his Liberty for a Time, in order to compel him, if it be in his Power, to do them Justice, yet if it be not in his Power, they have no Right to hold him for Life, and to deprive Society of the Advantages that may accrue to them from this Man's Liberty and Labour. The only Reply to this is, that they have such a Right, because the Law gives it them; to which I reply, that they

have so; but then the Legislature has likewise a Right to interpose, when, and as often as in their Wisdom they shall see meet, in Favour of Society, and to prevent the rigorous Exaction of particular Rights from becoming a general Grievance.

In the next Place, Imprisonment for Debt, judicially considered, is not a Punishment, but a safe Custody. The Law does not say, that because a Man has been once in Debt, he shall be always imprisoned, but that he shall be imprisoned till he pays it, and whenever it appears that he cannot pay, the Reason of the Law ceases. The Law itself shews this, by the Indulgence given to Bankrupts, who, by delivering up their All are exempted from Imprisonment, because, tho' they have not done all that their Creditors might expect, they have done all that was in their Power to do; and consequently, the Spirit of this Law shews, that when a Man is ready and willing to do this, the Reason of his Imprisonment ceases. All Acts therefore for the Discharge of Insolvent Debtors, are in their Nature no more than so many general Acts of Bankruptcy, calculated for the Benefit of Society, and, considered in that Light, no Way injurious to the Right and Property of particular Persons: Because the Right of Imprisonment in order to Satisfaction, is grounded upon Justice and Reason; but the Right of Imprisoning to gratify Pique or Resentment, is grounded upon neither, is contrary to the Welfare of Society, for this plain Reason, that it brings a needless and unnecessary Burthen upon Society, viz. the Maintenance of Persons so imprisoned.

We may add to these, some other Considerations with regard to Society, such as, that the Obstinacy of one Creditor may not only deprive a Man of his Liberty, but also deprive his other Creditors, for the Sake of gratifying his own Resentment,

ment, of their just Share of his Effects, which, for the Sake of Liberty, the Debtor would be glad to surrender, and upon which, while deprived of Liberty, he must subsist, to his own and his Creditors Prejudice. It may also fall out, that many innocent Persons may suffer grievously from the inexorable Rigour of such as consider Imprisonment as a Kind of Satisfaction; and this ought certainly to be guarded against. Besides, the Laziness of such a Life, however irksome at first, may grow into a Habit, and a long Imprisonment beget a dangerous Disease. All these Evils affect Society, that is, the State; and therefore the State may, and, according as Circumstances direct, ought to relieve them. If Acts of this Nature were certain, they might, and probably would tempt extravagant Persons to make an ill Use of them, and the same ill Consequences would follow from their being frequent; but as the Legislature guards against these Inconveniences, there seems to be no just Cause, why, at proper Seasons, and under necessary Restrictions, these unhappy People should not experience the Lenity, as well as the Strictness of our Constitution.

It is very unbecoming to say when the Supreme Power is bound to exercise its Indulgence in this Manner; but that the present is no improper Season, we may, with humble Deference to their better Judgments, presume to suggest some Reasons to prove. First then, it is notorious, that great Numbers labour at present under this Calamity, and this has been always thought a just Motive for Acts of Insolvency. A few may serve for Examples to deter others from Extravagance and ill Management, but when Multitudes are in this Condition, it looks as if they were brought into this Distress by such Accidents and Turns of Fortune, as, being inevitable in themselves, call rather for Pity than

Punishment. Secondly, we have had a long War, which has taken off Abundance of People; and one would think that the Replacing these, by setting those at Liberty who are willing to give up their All, and more they cannot give, to purchase it, is an Act of political Justice as well as Mercy. Thirdly, our late Deliverance from a dreadful and dangerous Rebellion, may be thought to call for some publick Acknowledgment of our Sense of the Kindness of Providence; and the setting free our Fellow-Subjects, must be allowed to be as proper an Act of this Kind as can be thought of. Fourthly, it is not improbable, that these publick Calamities may have proved, in many Instances, the Sources of private Misfortunes, and brought many of these People into unhappy Circumstances, without any Fault of their own. Fifthly and lastly, the Advantages that may result to the Publick, by restoring so many Persons to the Capacity of being useful, who are now useless, may be looked upon as an Argument of great Weight, especially at a Time when every body sees and confesses, that the State stands in Need of the Assistance of all its Subjects, and ought therefore to entitle itself to their Assistance by any Act in its Power. There may, without Doubt, occur many more, perhaps, many better Reasons, in Favour of such an Indulgence; but these are the best that have occur'd to me, and as such I offer them, with my sincere Wishes, that they may have Weight with those, in whose Power alone it lies, to make so many miserable British Subjects happy and free.

The Distemper, which has so long raged amongst the HORNED CATTLE, being so much like that in the Year 1714, the following Observations may be applicable enough to the present Time; and the curious Conjectures

674 Distemper'd Cattle, with some Thoughts on Infection.

jectures that are added concerning Infection, will make the Whole not disagreeable to our Readers.

I Cannot help taking Notice of the raging Distemper which was among the Cows about London, Anno 1714; it was so violent and infectious, that if one had it, all others that came within Scent of her, or even eat where she graz'd, were surely infected; it seized their Heads, and was attended with Running at the Nose, and a very nauseous Breath, which killed them in 3 or 4 Days. The Herdsmen would not allow it to be the Murrain, nor could give any Account from whence it did proceed, or could find out any Remedy against it; they only tell us the unusual dry Summer, and the continued East Winds, were the Occasion of it. This Distemper had been, for two or three Years before it came to us, in Lombardy, Holland, and Hamburgh, to the Loss almost of all their Cattle. The States of Holland caused a Medicine to be published for the Good of those who had their Cattle thus distempered; but having been tried here, it would not cure one in seven, but rather increased the Infection, by keeping the distempered Cattle longer alive (by some Days) than they would have been without it. 'Tis remarkable, that no Oxen had this Distemper, but only Milch-Cows, which were more tender than the Males. The Herdsmen, to keep their Cattle from the Infection, let them Blood in the Tail, and rubbed their Noses and Chaps with Tar; and when any happened to die of it, they were burnt and buried deep under Ground. It began at *Islington*, spreading itself over many Places in *Middlesex*, and in *Essex*; but did not reach so far Westward from London as 20 Miles.

The most general Opinion concerning the Cause of this Distemper, was, that the Cattle were first in-

fectured by drinking some unwholesome standing Water, where it is probable some poisonous Insects were lodged and bred; the Summer having been extremely dry, attended almost constantly with Easterly Winds; the Grass almost burnt up, and the Herbs of the Gardens destroyed by Insects; but such as they were, (unfit for Table Use) were given to the Cattle. There was likewise so great Want of Water, that many were forced to drive their Cows five or six B Miles to it.

The Elestuary published upon this Occasion by the States of Holland, was composed of most, if not all the Drugs used in the most serviceable Medicines that were made use of against the Plague among Men; most of which Ingredients we know to be mortal to Insects, as strong scented Roots and Herbs; but above all, aromattick Gums, and Saps of Plants; as Rue, Garlick, Pitch, Tar, Frankincense, and Olibanum. These Ingredients are much used in France and Italy, to prevent or destroy Infection, by burning them and smoaking such Bodies, Letters, or any other Things as are brought from infected Places, after they have made Quarentine, and are not suffered to come on Shore till they E have undergone this Operation.

It is not against Experience, that Insects can live and encrease in Animal Bodies: How often do we find Men, Women, and Children troubled with Worms? What Varieties of those Insects are often voided by them? And how should that be, if they were not either sucked into the Stomach with the Breath, or taken into it with some unwholesome Food? For they cannot breed in such Bodies from nothing, without either their Eggs or themselves are brought thither by some Accident: For if they were the natural Produce of Animal Bodies, they would then be alike common to all, which we know they are not.

I have been informed, that, in the Year 1714, when this Mortality among the Cows was at its Height, towards the End of the Summer, some Farmers brought in fresh Cattle, and turning them into the same Fields, where many Cows had died before, they took the Infection and died likewise; but the following Spring, those Fields were void of Infection, and the Cows that were put into them did very well; but what were then put into the Cow-Houses; where the sick Cows had been the Year before, were seized with the Distemper and died; which seems to inform us, that it was the Effect of Insects, which thro' the Warmth of those Stalls, were preserved from the Severity of the Winter's Frost; but such as were left in the open Fields, were destroyed by the Cold. I have heard that a Woman about *Camberwell* cured six in seven of her Cows, by giving them once a Week an Infusion of Rue and Alewort.

But it may be asked, Why these infectious Distempers, incident to Men, Cattle, and Plants, are not universal? And why the Plague should not be as well in *India*, *China*, the South Parts of *Africa* and *America*, as in these Parts of the World? (For I do not find it has ever been in those Places.) This Query gives me a farther Opportunity to suggest, that Insects are the Cause of it, and that they are brought with the Easterly Winds. In the first Place, so far as I can learn, there is not naturally in *America* any one Kind of Creature or Insect that is found in any other Part of the World, and the Plants likewise are all different from those of other Countries; and it is the same in *India*, *China*, &c. whose Products are quite different from what we find elsewhere. Supposing then, that these pestiferous Insects are only the Produce of *Tartary*, let us consider to what Parts of the World they may be carried from thence with the Easterly Winds; and whether *India*,

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China, the South of *Africa* and *America*, are not beyond their Reach, or can reasonably be affected by them.

Whoever considers the Disposition of the Land and Water in the Globe, may thus account for the Passage of these Insects, with an Easterly Wind, from *Tartary*, to all the Parts of *Europe*, *Asia Minor*, *Palestine*, *Barbary*, and other South Coasts of the *Mediterranean Sea*, whither it is highly probable they may come, without meeting any Thing in their Way to obstruct their Course.

The best Maps do not lay down any Mountains of Note between *Tartary* and the Places which have been subject to the Plague: The *Alps* run parallel with the Winds coming from *Tartary*, and therefore do not any Way hinder their Passage: The Mountains of *Dalmatia* are not high enough to prevent the Passage; or if they were, the *Caspian Sea* is sufficiently large to let them pass to the South Parts of *Europe*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the North Coasts of *Africa*; even to their most Western Bounds.

Now it may be expected, perhaps, by some, that these Winds should yet continue their Progress as far as *America*; but as yet, so far as I can learn, these Land-Winds, when they have blown with the greatest Force, and have been of the longest Continuance, have not reached farther than about 300 Leagues beyond the Western Coasts of *Europe*, which is a Trifle in Comparison of the vast Ocean between us and *America*: Besides, it is my Opinion, that the Winds which blow over so vast a Tract of Land, as these *Tartarian* Winds must do, that I suppose convey and support the pestiferous Insects, are of so different a Nature from the Winds coming from the Ocean, that it is likely those Creatures which would subsist in the one, would be destroyed by the other: So that, if I am right in this Conjecture, *America* cannot be subject to the Plague.

Mount *Atlas*, which is a vast Ridge of Mountains, running from the Ocean almost as far as *Egypt*, and are backed with the Defarts of *Lybia*, may very likely obstruct the Passage of these Insects to the South of *Africa*; and for that Reason, perhaps, secure that Part of the World from Plagues. So likewise Mount *Caucasus*, or *Ararat*, which is one of the highest Ridge of Mountains in the World, running from East to West, thro' *Persia* and *India*, may secure the South Parts of those Countries from the Plague, by stopping the Passage of those infectious Creatures, if any Winds from *Tartary* should happen to blow them that Way: And as *China* lies to the East of *Tartary*, so it must be Westerly Winds which must infect that Country with the Plague, if it proceeds from what I imagine: But we do not yet find that Westerly Winds are frequent in those Parts; or if they are, we may be assured they cannot blow at the same Time when the Insects are hatched, and carried the contrary Way by the Wind from *Tartary*. We are informed, that upon the Coast of *China*, the Winds are so regular, that from *October* to *March* they continually blow from the North-East, and from that Month to *October*, the direct contrary Way.

The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, at Boston, on Friday the 7th Day of November, 1746.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

DURING the Recess of the Court, I have received two Packets from Lieutenant-Governor *Mascarene*; in the former of which, he informs me, that the three Companies, which I first sent from hence to reinforce the Garrison under his

Command, upon the late Intelligence of a large Body of *Canadeans* being assembled at *Minas*, and the Appearance of the *French Fleet* upon the Coast of *Nova Scotia*, had enabled him to act offensively against the Enemy, and desires such a further Reinforcement from *New-England*, as would make up the Whole 1500 or 2000 Men; and in the latter, which was forwarded to me in his Majesty's Ship *Chester*, lately arrived from the Bason of *Annapolis*, he advises me of the *French Fleet's* having quitted the Coast, and the *Canadeans* being decamped and retiring from *Annapolis*, with a Design of leaving a Party to winter at *Schigegusto*; and that the Reinforcement which he had received from me, together with the *Chester* sent him by Admiral *Warren* from hence, and the *Shirley Frigate* by Admiral *Townshend* from *Louisbourg*, had been in a great Measure the Support of the Garrison: Upon receiving the first of these Packets, I forthwith ordered five more Companies to be immediately embark'd, as soon as might be, for *Annapolis*, and in Concert with Admiral *Warren*, applied to Governor *Wentworth* and Governor *Green*, to send a Reinforcement thither from their respective Governments; and accordingly the former of them caus'd two Companies to be embarked from *New-Hampshire*, and the other three from *Rhode-Island*: And notwithstanding the Departure of the *French Fleet* and Decampment of the *Canadeans*, I have proceeded, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to forward the Reinforcement which I had ordered for *Annapolis*, before the Arrival of the last Intelligence from thence; they being of Opinion with me, that Mr. *Mascarene* may be thereby strengthened this Fall to take or destroy the Enemy's Magazines of warlike Stores and Provisions, which most probably they have left behind them at *Minas* and *Schigegusto*, and secure all the Grain

and fattening Cattle which is not necessary for the present Subsistence of the Inhabitants, for his Majesty's Service; by the first of which the Malecontents among the Inhabitants would be left without Arms or Ammunition, and the Enemy be disappointed of all the Stores they may expect to find upon their Return next Year; and by the latter, the Country left without Subsistence for the *Canadians* or *Indians* next Spring; to drive off that Party of the Enemy which is designed to winter on *Schiegness*; to destroy, or at least to harass the *Indians*; to call such of the Inhabitants to an Account as have appear'd in Arms against his Majesty's Garison, or, manifestly held a traitorous Correspondence with the Enemy; destroy the Settlements of such of them as shall abscond, and lay the Inhabitants in general under stronger Ties of Allegiance and Duty to his Majesty; whereby it would be rendered extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for an Enemy to make any considerable Progress in the Country next Spring to the Disadvantage of the Garison, and a Foundation might be laid for a lasting Security to his Majesty's Government, by putting a Restraint on the future Conduct and Behaviour of the Inhabitants: For doing all which, this seems to be the critical Conjunction, whilst the *Nova-Scotians* are chagrin'd and dispirited at their late Disappointments from the *French*, and before their deluded Hopes shall be reviv'd by fresh Promises from *Canada* and *France*, and whilst a most ravaging Sickness prevails among the *Cape Sable* and *St. John's Indians*.

In the mean while, Gentlemen, it must be a sensible Pleasure to you to reflect, how much the seasonable Succours sent from hence have already contributed to the Preservation of *Nova Scotia*, from its late impending Danger; the great Value and Importance of which Province to

the Crown, and all the *English* Colonies upon this Continent, as their Barrier against the *French*, you are so well acquainted with, that I need not apprize you of it: And I doubt not but you will be always animated with a proper Spirit for succouring it in any future Emergency, which may require your Aid.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

The Season being too early for the Winter Session to begin, and your Affairs in the Country being not yet, as I apprehend, quite finish'd, I shall detain you from them no longer than the publick Business, which requires a present Dispatch, obliges me to do.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The three principal Matters which call for your immediate Considerations are, to make Provision for defraying the Charge of the Works at *Castle William* and *Governor's Island*, an Estimate of which I laid before you at your last Meeting; and if any further Charge then unforeseen has arisen, I will order the Account of it to be forthwith communicated to you: The lengthning out the Establishment for bulletting the Soldiers rais'd for the intended Expedition against *Canada*, and providing for the Province's Quota of the Articles necessary to be furnish'd for carrying on the Expedition against *Crown Point*, according to the Settlement made at *Albany*, in Concert with the Commissioners attending here on the Part of this Province, and which has been likewise laid before you: With respect to this Expedition, I have done every Thing on my Part towards forwarding it; the 1500 Men desired by you to be reserv'd for the Service of it are ready, according to the Lists returned to me by the respective Officers, to proceed, and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, I have ordered a

thirteen Inch Mortar, with its Carriages and Implements belonging to his Majesty's *Castle William*, and one Hundred Shells, with a proper Proportion of Fuzees taken out of the Province Stores, to be sent round in Transports to *Hudson's River*, which the advanc'd Season of the Year requir'd to be done without Delay, and were necessary to be sent from this Province for the Service of the Expedition, in Case it shall proceed, there being no Ordnance Stores of the like Sort, and Weight of Metal, to be had (as I am inform'd) from any other of the Colonies concern'd in the Expedition: — Battering and other Cannon will, I expect, be supply'd from *New York*. — And I have likewise, with the Advice of the Council, sent round with the Mortar, and other warlike Stores, 62 Barrels of Gun-Powder out of the Province's Stock (which Quantity is allotted by the before mention'd Settlement for the Quota of this Province) with such Orders as you will perceive I am advis'd to in the Vote of Council, in Case this Application of the before-mention'd Stores for the Service of this Expedition shall not be approv'd of by you: Whatever, Gentlemen, remains further to be supplied on the Part of this Province towards fitting out this Expedition, depends E upon you.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

I have receiv'd Advice from one of our Agents for prosecuting your Petition to his Majesty, for obtaining a Reimbursement of your Charges in the late Expedition against *Cape Breton*, that the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council, to whom the Consideration of that Matter was refer'd, were pleas'd, in June last, to advise his Majesty to reimburse the Province what should appear to be due to it upon that Account, and to recommend it to Parliament to make Provision for doing

it accordingly; and that the Agents are directed for that Purpose by their Lordships to lay an Account of the Province's Charges before the proper Officers. — This, Gentlemen, gives me a real Pleasure; and you may be assur'd, that no good Offices shall be wanting from me to bring this Affair to an happy Issue for the Province.

I cannot conclude without observing to you the Providential Train of Events, which seem most visibly to have conspired to disappoint every Part of the Enemy's late Scheme upon these Coasts; so applicable to the present Occasion, is, what was apply'd to the Defeat of the *Spanish Armada*, that it may be as truly said of the *French Fleet*, *Affavit DEUS, et dissipantur*. — These Events, which have thus wrought our Deliverance from this Armament, (in its first Equipment and Design a very formidable one) have indeed so plain an Appearance of having been directed by the same Sovereign Providence, which in the last Year prepared and ripened all Events for the succeeding of our small Force against the Enemy, and deliver'd them into our Hands, that they loudly call for the most solemn Attention of the People of *New England*, and demand their most grateful Acknowledgments.

Council-Chamber, W. SHIRLEY.
Nov. 7, 1746.

Tho' the Expedition against *Canada*, mentioned in the foregoing Speech, did not take Place, as was expected; yet as, in all Probability, if the War continues, an Attempt will be made next Year against the French Settlements in that Country, we shall give our Readers a short Account of that made in 1711, which failed for Want of a sufficient Knowledge of the Navigation of the River of *St. Lawrence*; but that River has since been so accurately

curately described, that the same Danger does not now seem to exist.

BEING arriv'd at *Boston*, with 15 Men of War and about 40 Transports, having on board 8 Battalions of Foot, under Brigadier General Hill; Sir *Hovenden Walker*, the Admiral, after some Days Refreshment, set out upon this Expedition.

On Aug. 10, they put into *Gaspé Bay*, where they staid till the 20th, being afraid of losing Company with the Transports that might be blown to Leeward; but having got them all together, they proceeded up Part of the River of *Canada*, or *St. Lawrence*, which is 330 Leagues long to *Quebeck*, from the Mouth of it.

On the 21st, it proved foggy, and continued so all Night, and the Day following, with little Wind till the Afternoon, when it was an extream thick Fog, and began to blow hard. They found themselves then in dangerous Circumstances, having neither Soundings nor Sight of Land to steer any Course, or any Anchorage within 60 Leagues, and that not safe: So that the Pilots on board the *Edgar*, being the best in the Fleet, were of Opinion, the Admiral should make the Signal to bring to; which he did, with their Heads to the Southward, judging by that they might escape any Danger, and be driven by the Stream in the Mid-Channel. But, quite contrary, as they were with the Wind Easterly, and their Heads to the Southward, in two Hours they found themselves upon the North Shore, amongst Rocks and Islands, where the whole Fleet had like to have been lost. The Men of War escaped, tho' with extreme Hazard: But here it was that 8 Transports were cast away, with about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that the Loss would have been much greater.

A French Pilot, who had made several Voyages up this River, in-

formed the Admiral, that the Navigation of it was very hazardous, and the Air subject to Fogs; telling him, that if he had proceeded farther, with the hard Gales that afterwards happened, many Ships had perished. The Currents here indeed are so uncertain, that when People not exceedingly well skill'd think they are upon the North, they are upon the South Shore.

After this fatal Disaster, the Admiral continued thereabouts for two or three Days, to see what Men and other Things he could get from the Shore: After which it was determin'd, by a Consultation of Officers, to return back to some Harbour, where the Fleet might ride till a further Resolution should be taken. Accordingly they arriv'd in the *Spanish River Bay*, and the General and Admiral called a Council of War of both Land and Sea Officers; who, considering they had but ten Weeks Provision for the Fleet and Army, and that the Navigation in those Parts of the World was so bad and dangerous, that at this Time of the Year they could not depend upon a Supply of Provisions from *New England*, it was unanimously agreed to return home, without making any further Attempts elsewhere. Thus was this Expedition, our only Attempt to make Conquests upon the French in *America*, disappointed by insuperable Difficulties. But this was, in Fact, the greatest Reverse of Fortune the English experienced during the whole War of *Queen Anne*.

The present Invasion of PROVENCE, may make the following SKETCH not unseasonable.

IN 1707, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, by their Marches and Counter-marches, as if they intended to bend their victorious Arms either against *Dauphiny* or *Savoy*, conceal'd their true Design against

against *Provence*; and then on a sudden, assembling all their Forces, pass'd the *Col de Tende*, and by the Assistance of the Confederate Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Claude* *Shovel*, forc'd the Intrenchments on the *Var*, and went over that River the 11th of *July*. They march'd towards *Toulon* with all the Speed they could. But tho' the Expedition prov'd hitherto successful, yet such was the unparallel'd Diligence of the *French*, that the Confederates were obliged to content themselves only with bombarding *Toulon*, which they did with great Success.

This Expedition had not fail'd of all the desir'd Success, had the Duke of *Savoy* being able to reach *Toulon* C

before the *French* Reinforcements arriv'd there. However, besides the great Damage the *French* sustain'd in their Shipping, the Burning of near one Half of the Houses in *Toulon*, and the Devastations committed in *Provence*; this Enterprize brought this farther Advantage to the Allies, that it gave a great Diversion to their Enemy's Forces. Wherefore the Confederates would have had no Reason to think their Expences in that Expedition ill bestow'd, if Admiral *Shovel* had not perished in his Return from thence, with three of his best Ships: Which fatal Accident determined the greater Loss to have been on the Side of *Great Britain*.

Dimensions of the Great DIAMOND sent from Brazil to the King of Portugal.

Its WEIGHT

1680 Carats, or 12 Ounces and a half, valued at 224 Millions Sterl.

127 Carats, Governor Pitt's Diamond weigh'd; which was sold to the King of France for 135,000 l. Sterl.

1553 Carats Difference.

A LIST of the ROYAL NAVY. 681

<i>Ships of 100 Guns.</i>	<i>60 Guns.</i>	<i>50 Guns.</i>	<i>40 Guns.</i>
R OYAL ANNE	Augusta	Romney	Lively
Britannia	Canterbury	Rochester	Lys, <i>Fr.</i>
Royal George	Centurion	Salisbury	Nightingale
London	Dragon	Sutherland	Phoenix
Royal Sovereign	Deptford	Tyger	Port-Mahon
Royal William.	Dreadnought	Winchester	Rose
<i>90 Guns.</i>	Defiance	Woolwich	Rye
Barfleur	Dunkirk	<i>40 Guns.</i>	Sea-Horse
Blenheim	Eagle	Anglesea	Shoreham
Duke	Exeter	Adventure	Squirrel
St. George	Jersey	Ambuscade, <i>Fr.</i>	Seaford
Prince George	Kingston	Chesterfield	Sheerness
Marlborough	Louisa	Diamond	Solebay
Namure, 74	Lion	Dover	Success
Neptune	Mary	Eltham	Scarborough
Prince	Mars, 64, <i>Fr.</i>	Enterprise	Subtil, <i>Fr.</i>
Ramilies	Nottingham	Prince Edward	Syren
Princess Royal	Medway	Folkestone	Tartar
Sandwich	Montague	Fowey	Winchelsea
Union.	Pembroke	Feverham	Wager
<i>80 Guns.</i>	Plymouth	Gosport	Whitehaven
Princess Amelia	Rupert	Hastings	<i>16 Guns.</i>
Boyne	Rippon	Hector	Bonetta
Carolina	Sunderland	Kinsale	Baltimore
Cambridge	Strafford	Ludlow-Castle	Cruizer
Chichester	Superb	Looe	Centurion's Prize, <i>F</i>
Cornwall	Tilbury	Liverpool	Drake
Cumberland	Vigilant, 64, <i>Fr.</i>	Lark	Falcon
Devonshire	Windor	Lynn	Fortune
Dorsetshire	Warwick	Launceston	Glasgow
Lancaster	Weymouth	Milford	Fly
Newark	Worcester	Mermaid	Ferret
Norfolk	York.	Mary Galley	Grampus
Russell	<i>50 Guns.</i>	Pearl	Hazard
Shrewsbury	Advice	Queenborough	Hawk
Torbay	Assistance	Roebuck	Hound
<i>70 Guns.</i>	Antelope	Saphire	Hind
Berwick	Argyle	South-Sea-Castle	Hornet
Bedford	St. Alban's	Torrington	Hinchinbrook
Burford	Bristol	<i>20 Guns.</i>	Jamaica
Buckingham	Chatham	Alderney	Lizzard
Captain	Colchester	Aldborough	Nazareth Galley
Elizabeth	Chester	Amazon	Otter
Essex	Dartmouth	Arundel	Pembroke's Prize
Edinburgh	Faulkland	Bein Ame, <i>Fr.</i>	Porcupine
Prince Frederick	Falmouth	Blandford	Peregrina, <i>Fr.</i>
Grafton	Greenwich	Biddiford	Rupert's Prize, <i>Fr.</i>
Hampton-Court	Gloucester	Bridgewater	Shark
Ipswich	Guernsey	Deal-Castle	Swallow
Kent	Hampshire	Durley Galley	Spy
Lenox	Harwich	Dolphin	Swift
Monmouth	Litchfield	Experiment	Shirley Galley
Nassau	Leopard	Fox	Spence
Northumberland	Mercury, 54, <i>Fr.</i>	Flamborough	Saltash
Princessa, <i>Sp.</i>	Nonfuch	Grand Turk, <i>Fr.</i>	Swan
Prince of Orange	Newcastle	Gibraltar	Tavistock
Royal Oak	Norwich	Greyhound	Trial
Orford	Oxford	Garland	Trial's Prize, <i>Fr.</i>
Revenge	Portland	Inverness, <i>Fr. late</i>	Vulture
Suffolk	Portland Prize, <i>Fr.</i>	Duke of Chartres.	Viper
Sterling-Castle	Preston	Kennington	Wolf
Yarmouth.	Panther	Leostoff	Weasle
	Ruby	Lins	<i>Scots</i>

Bombs.	Bombs.	Fire-Ships.	Fire-Ships.
Salamander	Terror	Ætna	Blaze
Terrible	Blast	Phaeton	Firebrand
Thunder	Carcass	Mercury	Firedrake
Basilisk	Mortar	Scipio	
Lightning	Granada	Vulcan	Yachts, Tenders, Arm'd
Alderney	Comet	Strombello	Vessels, Store-Ships,
Serpent	Scorpion	Griffin	and Hospital-Ships.

An Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK, for the Year 1747.

THE Building represents *St. Edmund's Hall*, which consists of one Court or Quadrangle, lying open to the South; the Refectory or publick Hall and Library make Part of the West Wing, and the Chapel and Library make Part of the East: Four Busts are placed immediately below the Building, representing, 1. The Right Rev. Sir *George Flemming*, Bart. the present Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, who was educated in this Hall, and to which he hath lately been a Benefactor. 2. The Rev. Dr. *Robert Tomlinson*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Rector of *Wickham* in *Durham*, another Member of the same Hall, by whose Munificence the greatest Part of the North Side of the Quadrangle hath been lately rebuilt. 3. The Rev. Dr. *John Rawlinson*, formerly Principal of the Hall. 4. The Right Worshipful Sir *George Thorold*, some Time Lord-Mayor of *London*. Dr. *Rawlinson* and Sir *George* endowed the Hall with Exhibitions. Under the first Column of the Kalendar are placed the Arms of the Hall, being the Arms of *St. Edmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and under the second are those of *Queen's College*, to whom the Patronage of the Hall belongs. The principal Figures in the lower Part of the Compartment represent her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, to whom the very learned Principal Dr. *John Mill* is presenting his *Greek Testament*. On one Side of the Throne is the Portrait of that learned and loyal Judge *David Jenkins*, of *Hensol*, who had his academical Learning at this Place; and on the other is that of the late Bishop *Kennet*, who was some Time Vice-Principal, and enrich'd the Library with several curious Books. Below Judge *Jenkins*, *Thomas Hearne*, A. M. is drawn at full Length, who for many Years studied Antiquities in this Hall; and on the opposite Side, under Bishop *Kennet*, Mr. Principal *Penton* is distinguish'd, by holding the Plan of the Chapel and Library, which were built at a great Expence by his own Generosity, and the Contributions he obtain'd from others.

On Dec. 14, Admiral *Warren* arrived at *Spithead* from *Boston*: He came to Town on the 30th, and next Day waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

Additions to the Promotions for December.

MR. *James Philips*, Advocate, made Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in *Scotland*.

Thomas Graham, Esq; made Receiver General for *Jamaica*.

Earl of *Lincoln* made Cofferer to his Majesty; Col. *Pelham*, Deputy-Cofferer.

Edmund Waller, jun. Esq; made Master of *St. Katharine's*, in the Room of *George Berkeley*, Esq; deceased.

New Members.

Henry Proctor, Esq; for *Downton* in *Wils.*
Col. *Stanwix*, for *Carlisle*.

Hon. *William Craven*, Esq; for *Warwickshire*.

Henry Pye, Esq; for *Berkshire*.

Col. *Gumley*, for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*.

Capt. *Greenville*, for *Bridport*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS: Continued from our Magazine for November.

GEO. *Carew*, of *Little Waldington*, *Suffolk*, Clothier.—*Arthur Towill*, of *Taunton* *St. Mary Magdalen*, in *Somersetshire*, Silversmith and Jeweller.—*Tho. Higgins*, now or late of *Cirencester*, Woolstapler.—*Humphry Holden*, late of the Parish of *Sedgley*, in *Staffordshire*, Scyth-Smith.—*Peter Asfaldo*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Tho. Wilcocks*, now or late of *Gloucester*, Upholder.—*James Gough* and *Oliver Noyes*, of *Kingslon upon Hull*, Merchants and Partners.—*Joseph Fisher*, of *Scarborough*, Master Mariner and Dealer.—*Daniel Blaney*, of *London*, Warehouseman and Factor.—*Robert Pope*, of *Warwick-Lane*, Grocer.—*James Hawkins*, of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*, Victualler.—*Hen. Rogers*, of *St. Clements Danes*, *Middlesex*, Dealer.—*Joseph Sanders*, of *Clapham* in *Surry*, Brewer.—*Amey Edwards*, of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, Pawnbroker.—*Thomas Hammond*, late of *Whitechapel*, Dealer.—*William Love*, of *Cheapside*, Linen-Draper.—*Timothy Haycock*, of *Coventry*, Clothier.—*William Smith*, of *Whitechapel*, Butcher.—*William Bedell*, of the Parish of *St. Martin Vintry*, *London*, Scrivener and Chapman.—*Thomas Rogers*, now or late of the Hamlet of *Ham* in *Kingslon upon Thames*, Brick-maker.—*Joseph Darling*, of *Alnwick*, in *Northumberland*, Merchant.—*Samuel Welchman*, of *Stratford* in *Warwickshire*, Innholder.—*Joseph Creswell*, of the Parish of *St. George, Handwer-Square*, Toyman.

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Barnet

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